

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Reports from grain and cotton crops are fine. Now, let us hear from the hog and poultry crops.

We have not learned whether the colonel has asked for passports to join in that Irish recruiting campaign.

By splitting a senatorial vacancy up into short fragments, South Carolina manages to make honors go round further.

A Jewish legion to do duty in Palestine is being organized. It is an appeal which will probably enlist many recruits.

Murmur coast people break with Russia, join entente.—Headline. We should be grateful even for small favors.

A German is quoted as declaring that Americans fight like devils but act like gentlemen. Would that we could reciprocate the compliment.

Von Capelle says the U-boats now being turned out are of better quality than the older ones. But they all look alike to American destroyers.

The Jacksonville Times-Union is mean enough to insinuate that some of the congressmen may be given a good long vacation a little later on.

Lloyd George declares that the allies do not want not so much as one foot of German territory. Yet the Kaiser is manfully defending the fatherland!

No less than eight namesakes of William Jennings Bryan have enlisted at Des Moines. The names carry with them an obligation of patriotic loyalty.

"A tempered optimism is desired just now," according to the Springfield Union. Meaning probably that more soberness should be an ingredient.

Noting the president's penchant for taking control of things, there are folks in the south who would like for him to take a fling with the boll weevil.

It is presumable that if the president takes over the telegraph and telephone companies he will consolidate them, as in the case of the express companies.

With characteristic feminine coquetry, Miss Rankin suddenly discovers that she will not be able to do any campaigning for Congressman Dick Austin.

The forthcoming New York republican convention is expected to be almost as harmonious as was a national gathering of that party at Chicago some six years ago.

The food dealer, who cleaned up a profit of 2133 per cent. in 1917, explains that he lost 454 per cent. the year before. We are still figuring on how that loss could occur.

It would seem more expedient to wait until the war is over before undertaking to form any permanent leagues. Future contingencies cannot be intelligently provided for now.

According to Senator Hoke Smith, prohibition should not be tacked on as a rider to an appropriation bill because that is not a good way to legislate. Just why it isn't deponent sayeth not.

We are ready to gamble our last dime that boys over there who want to hear from the girls back home will not have to wait long after making known their wants and their addresses.

One of the press agents of President Menocal, of Cuba, complains that his excellency had too many. It is easy to conceive of such a thing as too many press agents, likewise what it may do for one.

Keeping in session until the telegraph and telephone situation is disposed of may seem heroic on the part of congress. But, this item of business is but a mere drop in the bucket in importance as compared with the water power bill.

Atlanta will hardly seem the same after putting the kibosh on Jim Woodward's habit of running for mayor. We do not know whether Wednesday's vote signifies that Jim has gone worse or that Atlanta has improved—there has come a change, in any event.

Editor Morris, of the Memphis News-Scimitar, declares that the reason freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell was because he didn't have the right sort of men behind him. Has brother Morris ever stopped to remember where Kosciuszko fell and who were behind him?

"WHOM GODS WOULD DESTROY."

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" is a classical quotation which may aptly be applied today. The ruling classes in Germany are mad, stark mad. It is more and more apparent every day. The military party has intoxicated them with dreams of conquest. Any statesman who attempts to bring them out of their infatuation is expelled from office. Von Bethman Hollweg did not yield entirely to the junkies and he had to go. Now Von Kuhlmann, for his plain statements to the reichstag that victory through force alone was unlikely, has been compelled to resign. His successor is a puppet who suits the general staff. Germany no longer has any government. Even the Kaiser would be unable to resist the men who wear the sword. They are draining Germany to the last drops of manpower and of material for the maintenance of their conquests and they seem blind to the fate of all such would-be world conquerors. Were it possible for our feelings of just anger against Germany to be put aside for even a moment we would feel sorrow that the people of Goethe and Schiller, of Luther, and of the mighty Hermann, a people who have done so much for the cause of liberty of the mind and body in the past, but are now yoked to the chariot of Mars, and are the despised of all free peoples of the world. Militarism has wrought its ruin along the Rhine and Danube. A lesson to the world is taught.

If the Albanian campaign develops another eastern front it will have accomplished much. The heel of Achilles may be somewhere near the head of the Adriatic. A penetration of only a few hundred miles there would separate the central powers and give ingress to Rumania and Russia. A terrain of high mountains and deep valleys must be overcome, but the possibilities are worth the effort.

STRENGTH OF THE SOVIETS.

Arthur Ransome, the Moscow correspondent of the New York Times, joins in predicting that the Germans will have serious trouble in the Ukraine. He sheds light also on the attachment of the peasantry for the soviets. After the seizure of Samara by the Czechs they refrained from repressive measures, but their presence allowed other parties to take revenge, which alone they were powerless to obtain. Mr. Ransome was told by a traveler from that region that more than one hundred red guards were shot and about fifty civilian workmen. The soviets leaders were imprisoned under very bad conditions on a diet of bread and water.

As soon as the local work people realized what was being done they came to the "new government" with a demand for the immediate release of the leaders and a cessation of further arrests. The sympathies of the population were so obvious that the new government, perhaps with a recent example fresh in their minds, packed a democratic conference of representatives of the population to consider the formation of a government. This packed conference was composed as follows: Two hundred officers who were actually taking part in the anti-soviet movement; 200 workmen, and, to insure a majority, thirty bourgeois. In spite of this manifestly unfair proportion the voting was for a constituent assembly 200 to 198 for the soviets.

"Nothing," Mr. Ransome cables, "could more clearly illustrate the feeling of the majority of the population." The reign of terror in Finland, he also says, is really due to the fright of the party which, with German help, has obtained predominance, on realizing that the only effect of suppression is to strengthen and deepen the revolutionary movement.

Similar conditions, it is said, exist in Lithuania and Estonia.

After losing the soviets the masses were immediately forced to realize how valuable was the thing they had lost.

This is a feature of the Russian situation which does not seem to have dawned on most writers and people who discuss Russia. The reactionary classes, the big land holders, all the groups scheming for counter revolution, are a small minority and like the Finnish "whites" could come into control only with the aid of the German mailed fist.

A representative of the workers' party in Finland writes to the New York Evening Post:

"Apparently the German junkers hesitate because it is doubtful if the morale of the German workers would stand a brutal overthrow of the socialist government of Russia. However, an allied invasion of Siberia would give the Kaiser the opportunity for a 'defensive' occupation of European Russia, and the establishment of a government of the junker class, fully as subservient to Germany as the 'white guard' government of Finland."

"Such an event would be a grave menace to the cause of democracy and to the allies. Surely, with the example of Finland before you, it would be better to aid and co-operate with the government of the Russian people, as you find it, and strengthen its power of resistance to German aggression, rather than resort to Prussian tactics in the east, which can only lead to a bitter struggle throughout Russia, with the almost certain prospect of Germanized reaction."

"Finland is a small country. A Finnish army on the western front will not turn the scales for Germany. To lose Finland is relatively a small matter, but to lose great Russia to Germany might lead to irretrievable disaster."

The Russian soviet existed before the war. It was formed on a small scale in the Russo-Japanese war. It consisted of committees in each commune which, like our defense societies, did war work. Then they came to have functions as deliberative bodies, debating public questions and making suggestions to the government. Early in the present war they rendered invaluable aid and grew greatly in influence. In their ranks were the independent thinkers. The time came to strike autocracy and then the soviets constituted about the only organization which extended all over Russia. It was the natural sequence that they sent representatives to the capital and the bolsheviks emerged.

Russia is disorganized to an extent which seems hopeless, but we must remember that after the American revolution there was a period of seven years in which our confederation was almost a rope of sand. Even Jefferson held to the tenet that the "best government was the least government."

The Russian revolution, like the French and American revolutions, was aimed at the attainment of individual freedom.

dom. Human rights, rather than national power and efficiency now is the idea which grips Russia. Local self-government once attained is parted with only after a struggle.

Here is our hold on Russia. The ideas in the mind of the soviet leaders are as far apart as the poles fundamentally from the scheme of government imposed by Germany. The two cannot be co-ordinated. The clash is bound to occur. It is for this reason, no doubt, that Germany is very slow in determining to attack the Moscow regime. The large element of social democrats in Germany itself would make trouble if such were done. Let us not despair of Russia. At heart the people of that country are our allies.

NEGROES IN THE WAR.

One incident of the war will be the opportunity which it offers to the negro to improve his standing in the community. He now has his chance to demonstrate his capacity and trustworthiness for service. And the negro is responding to it. The net result will probably be an uplift for the race in this country. The war in behalf of democracy is breaking down the prejudice which might operate against giving the negro a square deal, and the latter is proving his loyalty and patriotism.

These observations were prompted by the announcement that a detachment of negroes is coming to Camp Greenleaf to be trained for service in the medical department of the troops in France. There is a contingent of negro troops already over there, and these will be added to continually.

Those to be trained at Camp Greenleaf are to take the places of others as they arise overseas and to supply new increments of troops being organized and sent across. They will, of course, serve with detachments of their own color.

The negro has always been loyal. He has always been willing to serve. He has always had an aspiration for improvement. He has stumbled and made mistakes, perhaps, but so have others. He has not always met that spirit of helpfulness in the white man that he had a right to expect. But a better understanding is gradually prevailing. Negroes have been trained for officers among negro troops, so that the latter may have members of their own race to lead and command them.

All this is comprehended in a war for democracy. Honor is to go to whom honor is due. Regardless of color, service is to receive its just reward of recognition. Responsibilities are to be placed wherever capability is shown. It is to be a fair field with no favors. It is a situation which carries an appeal to the negro who has an ambition for improvement. It is up to him to determine the question as to whether he has arrived. It is a democratic opportunity.

No other agency for the promotion of the war has done as much, probably with as little financial support, as the average newspaper. Many of them have been forced out of business. Nearly all have increased their subscription and advertising rates. The News has been as moderate in these charges as any other public journal.

We trust we will be able to protect the people of small incomes against heavy charges for news at this time. All the revenues of The News, and none of these comes from outside sources, are being used for the constant betterment of the paper, and the furnishing of our readers with the most complete information. We do not intend to take a single cent from any reader or advertiser which we shall not earn in the fullest degree and which will not be expended for the good of this community and the country.

That Chattanooga should go to sleep and cease to make industrial and commercial progress because it is war times we do not think. On the contrary, the city and region may "carry on" all the better for the display of its accustomed energies in all essential lines.

Nation-wide prohibition in sight. Woman's suffrage is next. Our poor old contemporary has our 'tearful sympathy. Forty years of opposition.

Dr. Muehlen is about as popular in German junker circles as Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

Under the new plan inaugurated in the Hamilton county criminal court even grand juries are to be put on a war basis.

SPEAKING OF THE DEVASTATION OF POLAND!



LOAN ME THAT GUN A MINUTE, I WANT TO HELP MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY!

(Copyrighted by the New York Tribune)

SETTLING THE IRISH.

Dennis McCarthy, whose name would seem to qualify him to speak, now living in Canada, was discussing the perennial Irish question with a Washington Post reporter a few days ago. In the course of his interview he expressed the opinion that American criticism of Ireland and Russia should be tempered somewhat by a recollection of the fact that both of these countries were actively in the war long before America was. It is declared that the Irish rallied with alacrity early in the war, but that Gen. Kitchener didn't seem to outthrust over them very much, never manifesting much sympathy for Irish aspirations.

Mr. McCarthy declares that the home rule which Ireland wants is patterned after that of Canada. The next thing they would demand would be an Irish republic, in his opinion, and he announces himself as opposed to both. It is intimated by Mr. McCarthy that separation of Ireland from England, instead of allaying hostility between them, would probably increase it. "The kind of home rule Ireland needs," he asserts, "and the only kind it will get is the same that will be given to other branches of the British empire after the war—subject to a central parliament in London."

Like nearly everybody else, Mr. McCarthy finds the settlement of the Irish problem much easier than do those engaged upon it. Academic theories look pretty on paper, but they won't always work out in practice. And even a good plan is of no service if it won't work. The suggestion offered that T. P. O'Connor go back to London, have a heart-to-heart talk with Sir Edward Carson, and, together with the latter, enter the cabinet, has no more assurance of success than numerous other expedients. A real settlement is not yet in sight.

AMBASSADORS' SALARIES.

The will of the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador at Washington, has been made public, disclosing an estate of about \$135,000. But the size of this estate has little relation to the discussion of ambassadors' salaries, which has somehow sprung up. The claim, however, is made that English liberality in salary allowances to ambassadors enables that country to get the best men for service in these positions.

For instance, the British ambassador at Washington is said to receive \$40,000 a year, with a residential mansion furnished free in the bargain, whereas the American ambassador to London is paid \$17,500 and must look out for his own housing. The story goes that an American ambassador is obliged to spend as much as \$10,000 a year in excess of his salary and that Whitelaw Reid did actually spend \$100,000 a year above his pay checks.

This has seemed to be the case at all the big European capitals. Rich men are chosen for these posts because they cannot live on the salary attached, which all seems strange. We have wandered far from Benjamin Franklin's simple style of living, but haven't improved much on the efficiency of his methods. It does seem as if one of our foreign representatives might live as cheaply as an American cabinet officer. Maybe they will learn the trick when the democratic war has reduced the number of royal courts in Europe.

Even the Czech-Slovaks object to any armed intervention in Russia.

A SIX-HOUR DAY.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post enters his protest against the ridicule which has met the proposal for a six-hour day. He says the same kind of misgiving was indulged when it was proposed to inaugurate the eight-hour day, but the example of Henry Ford and others has shown that every reduction in hours of labor has resulted in an increased output of production. The writer, however, practically admits that the increase of production has resulted from improved mechanical processes rather than from shorter hours.

This leads to the reflection that there may be a time when six hours of daily labor will be sufficient to produce what the world requires, but it has not yet arrived. There is a shortage of labor everywhere and, in many instances, the day's labor is much longer than even eight hours. It must be so now if the world is not to go hungry and cold—if the armies in the field are to be fed and supplied.

It may be, as this writer insists, that when the soldiers return there will be readjustments—in fact, there will be. But the eight-hour day has not been generally adopted as yet. Until that is done, we may not speculate very accurately on the economic effect to be produced by a six-hour day.

It seems that the allies have decided that a little activity in Albania might help some.

Austria is much obliged, but, if it is all the same to the Kaiser, he may just keep Gen. Von Below at home.

These Czechs who want to get around to help on the French front have seen a light. It is worth a good deal more to fight Germans just now than other Russians.

News Helped on W. S. S. Campaign.

Editor The News:

In the campaign, which has lasted now nearly eight months, the newspapers of the state have been of incalculable value. We could not have gotten started but for their assistance, and, simply want to express our appreciation to you and The Chattanooga News.

With kind regards, yours very truly,
T. R. PRESTON,
State Director.

PAPAL ORGAN DEPLORES HOSPITAL SHIP SINKING

Rome.—"There is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement that the ship was torpedoed," says the Osservatore Romano, papal organ, in commenting on the sinking of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle.

"We must express our deep sorrow at the outrage, and feel sure Germany herself will share in this sentiment, and will not fail in appropriate measures."

Saving Russia From Within.

(New York World.)

Russia can be helped from without, but she cannot be saved from without. To be saved, Russia must be saved from within by her own people.

For that reason, reports of a counter-revolution in Moscow are doubly to be welcomed. We cannot know what has actually taken place there, or whether the revolt has risen above the dignity of street fighting, but an uprising on the part of Russians against the German-controlled bolshevik despotism which has succeeded the Romanoff despotism is a hopeful sign.

For months Russian emigres in England, France and the United States have been prolific of advice in solving the Russian problem, but not one of them has ever put forth a practical and feasible program of intervention.

They have been asking the Americans and the allies to do for the Russians what the Russians have shown no disposition to do for themselves. That kind of counsel is worthless.

The moment there is a movement in Russia against the treasonable and degraded authority that is now in control, the matter of foreign aid can be instantly decided. A Russia that really wants to be free and proves that she wants to be free can make almost unlimited drafts upon the resources of the nations that are at war with Prussianism. But first there must be a beginning within Russia.

President Wilson, in his Fourth of July address at Mount Vernon, spoke of the Russian people as "for the moment unorganized and helpless." But the Russians have shown that they are not incapable of organization for great political ends. They organized sufficiently in March, 1917, to overthrow the government of the czar, in spite of the power that sustained it. Lenin and Trotsky are by no means so securely established, even when supported by German bayonets, that the Russian people must remain forever helpless except from choice.

The ultimate rehabilitation of Russia lies in the defeat of Germany, but in the meantime if there are Russians who love liberty well enough to die for it, as Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Belgians, Portuguese and Americans are dying for it, the day of deliverance from a shameful tyranny will not long be delayed, and the Russian people show this spirit may be sure that they can count upon American sympathy and American assistance in whatever forms they may require. But it is impossible for the United States or for any other country to give liberty to a people which does not give the primary manifestation of the desire for liberty.

There could be no better news today than definite assurances of an organized and intelligently directed democratic revolution in Russia against the Lenin and Trotsky regime. When that comes, there will be a foundation upon which to build.

Papers Pushed to Wall.

(New York Evening Post.)

The disappearance of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph by merger with the Evening Public Ledger is but another symptom of the prevailing tendency to consolidate newspapers. It is accelerated by war conditions, which are also bringing about the suspension of weaker newspapers like the Los Angeles Daily Morning Tribune. Edwin T. Earl, its owner, frankly announces that he has stopped publication because he feels that his newspaper is "not a necessity in wartime."

If all newspapers not an absolute necessity should give up there would be a tremendous sweeping of the journalistic decks! Joking aside, the disappearance of newspapers is likely to be a frequent feature of the news as the war pressure becomes more severe, and government regulation more extended. There were approximately 925 suspensions and 250 consolidations of publications in the United States and Canada in 1917; the figures will probably be larger in 1918.

Shaw's Message.

(Washington Post.)

It may not have been the height of good manners, but it was to have been expected. Perhaps the expectation was all the more certain of being realized, as the policeman said, George Bernard Shaw has kindly refused to disappoint us at the crucial moment. Asked to send a Fourth of July message to the American people, George Bernard Shaw courteously responded that this country is no longer independent. "Surely you are not going to keep up a celebration of a condition which you have just deliberately and solemnly renounced," he added.

The question as to the identity of the one who asked George Bernard for this or any other message to the American people is not of a character to demand investigation. In any event, it can wait until after congress has enjoyed its well-earned recess. Perhaps George asked himself. If so, he is not of the breed to renounce such an opportunity. Hence, the message.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SUBMITS PRESENTMENTS

New Rule of Court Inaugurated and Will Be Tried Out—Indictments by Grand Jury.

Thirteen true bills were returned Wednesday afternoon by the grand jury and presentments in over a hundred misdemeanor cases were submitted by the attorney-general. This is the first session of the grand jury under the new rules of the criminal court abolishing indictment by grand jury in misdemeanor cases. It is thought the new order will be tested out at an early date. Following were the indictments and presentments.

Indictments.

Joe Wright, larceny.
Claude Crow, rape.
Henry Orr, felonious assault.
James Ewart, larceny (two cases).
Ed Thomas, larceny.
Lewis Abel, larceny.
Ernest Tucker, larceny.
George W. Whitmore, larceny.
Frank Allison, larceny.
F. D. Bourke, larceny.
Tom Parker, larceny.
Ida McKenney, larceny.

Presentments.

Vagrancy—C. Gossett, Eva Johnson, Maud Carson, Lena Whitaker, Mary Dwight, Tom Evans, Ester Hayes, Grace Stegar, Kerina Gordon, Howell Morier, Fred Fair, Asie Gore, Minnie Elrod, Rosa May Ellis, Hattie Bonner, Louise Harris, Laura Cook, Helen Hancock, Lizzie Nickson, Lillian Lindsay, Lucille Wright, Maude Ballew, Stella Wilson, May Arley, Clayton, Minnie Wicks, Mary J. Cole, Mabel West, Clara Moody, Annie Cooper, Johnnie Simmons, Evelyn Russ, Sallie Morris, Alice Boimer, Geneva Gossett, Annie Pahey, Edith Johnson, Bertha Kelly, Ruth Rogers, Annie Barrien, Margaret Thompson, Mattie Guise, Edith Henry, Willie May Lowe, C. H. Murray, G. A. Applow, Nellie Blankenship, Jane Wicker, J. W. Thurman, Mamie Rue, Bertha Marshall, Lulla Marshall, Lucy Moore, H. L. Ames, William Mitre, Bertha Black, Mattie Costello, Lucy Dobb, Lottie Dunn, Almer Finley, Beulah Hassler.

Lewdness—Richard A. Howard, Sidie Van Drake, Frank Rue, Hershall Robinson and Wm. Moss.

Selling Liquor—Rose Clark, James W. Riley, John Attaway, Henry Sublett, Charlie Parker, Mary Moore, Pearl Lock, Lela Wilson, Allen Mays, Daud Talley, Arthur Clayton.

Selling Cocaine—J. T. Smith.

Carrying Pistol—John Jones, James Lumpkin, George Ledford, Monroe Mason, Henry Orr, Josh Starnes, Sarah Benjamin.

Assault and Battery—Henry Meyers, P. P. Newsom, T. A. Lewis, W. E. Pettyjohn, Allen Fryar.

THIS IS OPENING FOR AN ENTERPRISING BOY

Farmer Pindell Wants a Messenger Boy in the Local Weather Bureau.

The Civil Service commission announces that an examination for messenger boys will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1919. To all vacancies in the local weather bureau at \$480.00 per annum. The examination will consist of simple tests in spelling, arithmetic and letter writing, and is open to boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years. Applications should be made to the local secretary, Civil Service board, Chattanooga, Tenn., or the secretary, Fifth Civil Service district, Atlanta, Ga.

POPULAR YOUNG MAN ANSWERS CALL TO COLORS

Charles B. Stacey Was Among the Chattanooga Boys Who Have Gone to Camp Gordon.

Charles B. Stacey, of this city, was among the five selectmen who left yesterday for Camp Gordon. Mr. Stacey has been a valued employee of the Prosperity Laundry for the past few years, and while he is serving a great cause, he will be greatly missed in his home town by the many friends who knew and admired him for his splendid talents and always courteous manner.

DEALS OF RECORD AT COUNTY COURTHOUSE

J. W. Bender and wife to John W. Jones and wife, land in the Sixth district; \$1,015.

A. C. Richardson and wife to Cora F. Gentry, land in the Fifth district; \$500.

Citizens Trust company to D. P. Gentry, land in the Fifth district; \$150.

Realty Company of Chattanooga to J. A. Palmer and wife, land in the Fifth district; \$500.

L. O. Gorn and wife to Lena Dayton, land in the First district; \$8,500.

Citizens Trust company to W. B. Espy and wife, land in the Sixth district; \$255.

Chattanooga Savings bank to I. Pearlman, land in the First district; \$3,000.

Ridgeway Land company to P. W. Miller and wife, land in the Fifth district; \$500.

Ridgeway Land company to P. W. Miller and wife, land in the Fifth district; \$180.

Ridgeway Land company to P. W. Miller and wife, land in the Fifth district; \$150.

Ridgeway Land company to P. W. Miller and wife, land in the Fifth district; \$335.

Fred Evans and wife to Louise McCarter, land in the Sixth district; \$1,050.

Title Guaranty and Trust company, trustee, to John R. Evans, land in the Third district; \$60.

Title Guaranty and Trust company to John R. Evans, trustee, land in the Fourth district; \$800.

R. T. Wright and wife to W. R. Pedigo and wife, land in the Second district; \$1,500.

M. L. Long and wife to R. L. Allgood, land in the Sixth district; \$1,140.

Sam E. Reevin and wife to E. L. Magrell and wife, lot on Chestnut street; \$4,500.

Mary A. Rose and husband to John B. Yeale and wife, land in the First district; \$600.

John C. Griffins, Jr. to W. A. Henderson, land in the Second district; \$12,250.

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